

# **EXHIBIT 15**

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proximate force"]

iple force"] (1880)

ers in Service to  
in 1964 to provide  
nditions of people  
s, its possessions,

18c) *Hist.* By force

1990 federal law  
e moral rights of  
d limited-edition  
Convention stan-  
st — not the owner  
ghts to prevent the  
and by guarantee-  
ip of the original  
work is modified.  
A.

visual body-cavity

(1).

*Hist.* An inspection  
(3), (4).

— usu. relating to  
aths, diseases, and  
ated to be kept by  
ivision or subdivi-  
statistics, see Fed. R.

TERM (2).

air; to cause to have  
iates any common-  
have>. 2. To make  
ompletely or in part  
rupt morally <Mr.  
en were vitiated by  
itiator, n.

atin *vitilitigare* "to  
: To litigate merely  
on a lawsuit in an  
7. — **vitilitigation**,

ON (2).

[Latin] See *clerical*

[Latin "true error"]  
itle that renders the  
specif., an inherent  
a stolen thing, even  
owner can reclaim  
RET.

of moveable property  
thereof is obliged to  
led to the possession  
ed is affected by an  
ts the thief or fraudu-  
title on anyone, even  
o has given value and  
defective title; such a

person must return the property to the true owner, or pay  
compensation therefor. . . . An exception to the rule of  
*vitium reale* exists in the cases of money, bank-notes and  
negotiable instruments . . . ." 2 David M. Walker, *Principles*  
*of Scottish Private Law: Law of Obligations* 505-06 (1988).

**vitium scriptoris** (vish-ee-əm skrip-tor-is), *n.* [Latin "the  
mistake of a scribe"] (17c) *Hist.* A clerical error in writing.

**vitricus** (vi-trə-kəs), *n.* [Latin] (16c) *Hist.* A stepfather.

**vitriol** (vit-ree-ol), *n.* [Old French *vitriol*, lit. a caustic  
sulfate of metal] (14c) Caustic speech or criticism; cruel  
and angry language. — **vitriolic** (vi-tree-ahl-ic), *adj.*

**vituperation** (vi-tyoo-pə-ray-shən), *n.* (15c) The censuring  
of someone or something in abusive terms; revilement. —  
**vituperate**, *vb.* — **vituperative**, *adj.*

**viva aqua** (vi-və ak-wə), *n.* [Latin "living water"] (17c)  
*Hist.* Running water; water that comes from a spring or  
fountain.

**viva pecunia** (vi-və pi-kyoo-nee-ə), *n.* [Latin "living  
money"] (17c) *Hist.* Cattle, which obtained this name  
during the Saxon period, when they were received as  
money, usu. at regulated prices.

**viva voce** (vi-və voh-see also **vee-və voh-chay**), *adv.* [Law  
Latin "with living voice"] (16c) By word of mouth; orally.  
• In reference to votes, the term means a voice vote was  
held rather than a vote by ballot. In reference to the exam-  
ination of witnesses, the term means that oral rather  
than written testimony was taken. See *voice vote* under  
VOTE (4).

**viva voce vote.** See *voice vote* under VOTE (4).

**vivisection**, *n.* (18c) 1. Physiological or pathological experi-  
mentation on or investigation of living vertebrate animals  
using procedures likely to cause severe pain. 2. By exten-  
sion, questioning or criticism that is intense, minute, and  
merciless.

**vivum vadium** (vi-vəm vay-dee-əm). See *vadium vivum*  
under VADIUM.

**viz.** (viz). *abbr.* [Latin *videlicet*] (16c) Namely; that is to  
say <the defendant engaged in fraudulent activities, viz.,  
misrepresenting his gross income, misrepresenting the  
value of his assets, and forging his wife's signature>. See  
VIDELICET.

**VLI.** *abbr.* See *variable life insurance* under LIFE INSUR-  
ANCE.

**vocabula artis** (voh-kab-yə-lə ahr-tis), *n.* [Latin] (16c)  
Words of art. See TERM OF ART.

**VOCAL.** *abbr.* VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE LAWS.

**vocare ad curiam** (voh-kair-ee ad kyoor-ee-əm), *vb.* [Latin]  
(1901) To summon to court.

**vocatio in jus** (voh-kay-shee-oh in jəs). [Latin] (17c) *Roman*  
*law.* A plaintiff's oral summoning of a defendant to go  
before a magistrate. • The *vocatio in jus* occurred when  
the plaintiff would summon the defendant in formal  
words to accompany the plaintiff.

**vocation.** (15c) A person's regular calling or business; one's  
occupation or profession.

**VOCD.** *abbr.* (2014) Violation of conditional discharge.

**vociferatio** (voh-sif-ə-ray-shee-oh), *n.* [Latin] (16c) *Hist.*  
An outcry; HUE AND CRY.

**voco** (voh-koh). [Latin "I call"] (1713) *Hist.* I summon; I  
vouch. See VOCATIO IN JUS.

**Voconian law** (və-koh-nee-in). See LEX VOCONIA.

**voice exemplar.** (1954) A sample of a person's voice used  
for the purpose of comparing it with a recorded voice  
to determine whether the speaker is the same person.  
• Although voiceprint identification was formerly inad-  
missible, the trend in recent years has been toward admis-  
sibility. See Fed. R. Evid. 901.

**voiceprint.** (1962) A distinctive pattern of curved lines  
and whorls made by a machine that measures human  
vocal sounds for the purpose of identifying an individual  
speaker. • Like fingerprints, voiceprints are thought to be  
unique to each person.

**voice-spectrogram analysis.** (1975) A voice-identifying  
technique that involves transforming acoustical signals  
produced by human speech into a visual representation  
of speech characteristics. • Voice-spectrogram analysis,  
which is subject to the *Daubert* test, is often criticized as  
unreliable. Voice characteristics can be disguised, and  
may also change because of mood, health, age, and other  
factors. — Also termed *voice-spectrograph analysis*.

**voice-stress analysis.** (1977) A mechanical test that detects  
and measures strain or tension in a person's voice, both  
being characteristics thought to indicate deception. • The  
test has been discredited, as many studies have shown  
that its accuracy rate is little or no better than chance. —  
Abbr. VSA.

**voice vote.** See VOTE (4).

**void**, *adj.* (14c) 1. Of no legal effect; to null. • The distinc-  
tion between *void* and *voidable* is often of great practical  
importance. Whenever technical accuracy is required,  
*void* can be properly applied only to those provisions that  
are of no effect whatsoever — those that are an absolute  
nullity. — **void**, **avoid**, *vb.* — **voidness**, *n.*

► **facially void.** (1969) (Of an instrument) patently void  
upon an inspection of the contents. — Also termed *void*  
*on its face*.

► **void ab initio** (ab i-nish-ee-oh). (17c) Null from the  
beginning, as from the first moment when a contract is  
entered into. • A contract is *void ab initio* if it seriously  
offends law or public policy, in contrast to a contract  
that is merely voidable at the election of one party to  
the contract.

► **void for vagueness.** (1814) 1. (Of a deed or other instru-  
ment affecting property) having such an insufficient  
property description as to be unenforceable. 2. (Of a  
penal statute) establishing a requirement or punishment  
without specifying what is required or what conduct  
is punishable, and therefore void because violative of  
due process. — Also termed *void for indefiniteness*. See  
VAGUENESS DOCTRINE.

2. **VOIDABLE.** • Although sense 1 above is the strict  
meaning of *void*, the word is often used and construed as  
bearing the more liberal meaning of "voidable."

**void**, *vb.* (14c) 1. To render of no validity or effect; to annul;  
NULLIFY <fraud in the factum voids a contract>. 2. To  
emit or evacuate; to execute <to void urine>. 3. To empty;  
to cause to have the contents of emitted or evacuated <to  
void the bowels>. 4. To leave or vacate <the members soon  
voided the meeting hall>.